



ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22.

DEATH OF THE VICE PRESIDENT.

HENRY WILSON, Vice President of the United States, died in Washington, suddenly, this morning, about 7 o'clock, from softening of the brain, from which he has been suffering for sometime. He was born in Farmington, New Hampshire, February 16, 1812, and was consequently in the 64th year of his age. At the age of twenty-one he went to Natick, Mass., where he learned to make shoes. In 1840 he was elected to the Legislature of Massachusetts, where he served four years, and subsequently served four years in the State Senate, of which he was President for two sessions. In 1853 he was elected to the U. S. Senate, and in 1859, he was re-elected. In 1861 he raised a regiment of Massachusetts volunteers, of which he became Colonel, and served on Gen. McClellan's staff for a short time, but his military career was not a brilliant one. He was, during the war, chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. In 1856 he was challenged by Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina, for words used in debate, but declined the challenge, as he was an anti-duelist. In 1865 he was again returned to the Senate for the term ending in 1871, and in 1872 was elected Vice President, with Gen. Grant as President. He was the originator of the bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and was a decided opponent of slavery, and at the National Whig Convention, in 1848, of which he was a member, anti-slavery resolutions being rejected he withdrew, and was afterwards active in organizing the Free Soil Party. His published works are the History of the Anti-Slavery Measures of the 37th and 38th Congresses, (1864,) Military Measures of the U. S. Congress, (1866,) Testimonials of American Statesmen and Jurists to the truths of Christianity, (1867,) and a History of the Reconstruction Measures of the 39th and 40th Congresses, (1868.) He was engaged on an elaborate work—the Rise and Fall of the Slave Power in America, the first volume of which was published in 1872, the second in 1873, and the third in 1874. His health, for sometime past, has been precarious, and his death, while sudden, was not entirely unexpected. While occupying a prominent position in the Senate and the country, he was not a man of brilliancy or great ability, and acquired the distinction he had rather on account of his ultra political views, which lately had, however, become somewhat modified.

The Cincinnati Gazette's New Orleans special says the monitor Canonius, now lying off that city, has received orders to prepare to sail at a moment's notice, and has already laid in a supply of stores, fuel and ammunition. It is also reported that Commodore Cooper came to New Orleans from Pensacola under orders from the Navy Department at Washington, to examine and report upon the advisability of making New Orleans the base of operations in case of difficulties with Spain. It is stated that the examination has proved satisfactory, and that the report will be favorable.

A conflict is not improbable on the Mexican frontier if the reports from there are to be relied upon. A San Antonio, Texas, dispatch says that forty men of the Eighth cavalry crossed the Rio Grande into Mexico, contrary to orders, but have been ordered to return. Major McNally, commanding the State troops, who crossed into Mexican territory near Cuervo in pursuit of the cattle thieves, had been driven back to the river, and Major Clendenin, of the United States troops, has been sent to his support. A large number of Mexican troops are collecting near Cuervo.

Hon. Orris W. Ferry, U. S. Senator from Connecticut, died yesterday at his home in New York. Mr. Ferry entered the Senate in 1867, and in 1873 was re-elected. He had four years of his second term yet to serve. His illness was a softening of the spinal marrow, from which he had been suffering for several years. Mr. Ferry was one of the most prominent men in the Senate, and possessed great influence on account of his purity and ability.

A note to the Gazette from the physician of M. F. Dishman, of King George county, who was injured by the railroad accident in Georgia last week, says he is safe, though he was seriously hurt, having had an artery cut about his wrist, and would have bled to death had it not been for Dr. DeWitt. He is having the kindest care at the Augusta Hotel, where he is stopping, and will soon be out.

The filibuster steamer Uruguay, which was seized at Kingston by order of the Governor of Jamaica, still remains in that port, her commander, Captain Sommers, refusing to comply with the conditions offered for her release, viz., that he should give bond in the sum of \$5,000 to proceed to a direct port.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Convention at Memphis, Tenn., adjourned Saturday, after passing the resolutions appealing to the people of the country generally, and also to Congress, for aid in constructing the proposed road. A permanent commission, with headquarters in Memphis, was appointed.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Warrenton Index warmly endorses Senator Johnston for re-election.

The Winchester Times and Rockingham Register insist that the Valley is entitled to the next Senator from Virginia.

Gen. Roger A. Pryor will deliver the annual address before the Washington Lee University Societies of Virginia in June 1876.

Two jurors in the Cincinnati Superior Court were fined the other day, and soundly lectured by the Judge, for getting drunk.

Something that will do the work of cardamon seeds without exciting suspicion is named as one of the many things that this world needs.

During the last twenty-six years seventy-nine newspapers have been published in Sacramento, Cal. Thirteen are now living and sixty-six are dead.

The fruit importers suffered almost as great losses during the month of October as they did in September. A quarter of the oranges from the West Indies were lost, a large amount of them having rotted.

Galiziano's Messenger, (Paris,) says: "M. du Sommerard has received 967 letters from a number of painters and sculptors, proposing to send works to the Philadelphia Exhibition."

Dr. Harvey Black has been elected Superintendent of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum in place of Dr. Brower. Dr. Black resides at Blacksburg, and is "regent of the State Agricultural College located there."

Belgium's International Exhibition, to open in Brussels June 15th, and close October 1, 1877, is making favorable progress, and is limited to "inventions and apparatus bearing upon the public health and public safety."

The Legislature of California has enacted a law which allows every citizen who will plant trees and maintain them for three years a deduction from his taxes of \$1 for each tree so planted—a good law. The planting of trees should be encouraged everywhere.

The Memphis Avalanche thinks that the open letter written to Gen. Grant by Rev. Wells will never be forgiven, and adds: "If ten thousand Federal officers, each to be filled only by a colored man were going a begging, Reverend ex Senator Wells couldn't get one of them, even if he were the only eligible applicant in the country."

A party of Warm Spring Indians that reached Washington a few days since went to the Washington House before calling on Indian Commissioner Smith. On visiting the latter, he informed the Indians that if they would go to the Fremont House, their board would be paid while in the city. The Indians chose to remain where they were and the result is an unpaid bill and an attachment on their baggage. Very inhospitable, to say the least of it.

Notwithstanding the general depression of business and the suspension of work in many manufacturing establishments in Germany, a great scarcity of harvest laborers prevailed the last season in the agricultural districts. To insure the gathering of the grain extra furloughs of ten to twelve days were granted to more than three thousand men by the military authorities in Wurtemberg. Something of the sort will have to be resorted to in this country soon, if the freedmen continue their present mode of life, i. e., loafing about the cities, and living on what their "better halves" purloin from those who employ them.

Virginia Annual Conference M. E. Church South.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] DANVILLE, VA., Nov. 20.—The proceedings of Conference on yesterday and to-day consisted chiefly in the routine work of hearing reports, financial and statistical, from the various pastoral charges.

Last night a largely attended meeting was held at Main Street Church in the interests of Randolph Macon College. This college, as is generally known, is under the fostering care of the Virginia and Baltimore Conferences, and at each annual session of these church councils special efforts are made to raise funds to assist in its support, its old endowment fund having been swept away by the war. Able and interesting addresses in its behalf were delivered at the meeting last night by Bishop McTear, Rev. Dr. Duncan, and Mr. Thomas Branch, who is President of the Board of Trustees. Collections and subscriptions to the amount of about \$500 were realized.

Just before adjournment to-day a resolution was introduced by Rev. A. C. Bledsoe, of Trinity station, Richmond, declaring against the participation of any clerical member of this Conference, travelling or local, in political canvassing, or the leading of their names as candidates for any political office. The resolution was signed by Mr. Bledsoe, also by R. W. R. Waits, of Albemarle, and, on motion, was laid on the table till Monday.

Dr. Munsey is still in the city, and last night delivered another lecture, taking for his subject the character of Elijah. The large hall in which these lectures have been delivered has been densely filled night after night, and the Friends of Temperance, under whose auspices they were delivered, have realized a considerable addition to their treasury.

The pulpits of all the churches in the city, including the Baptist, Presbyterian and Episcopal, will be occupied for preaching by members of the Conference to-morrow.

WARRENTON ITEMS.—Mr. H. D. Garden has in course of completion a map of Fauquier. New corn meal is coming in and brings from 65 to 70 cents per bushel.

The Fauquier Circuit Court will begin its next session on Monday, the 13th of December.

September term of Fauquier County Court commences Monday (to-day,) at which time a number of farms will be offered at public sale. Charles L. Pollock has removed to Washington city, and will be associated there with Col. Mosby in the practice of the law. Mr. Pollock is a young man of brilliant promise.—Warrenton Index.

An English officer at a large dinner party sat opposite a petty German prince. The latter, after dinner, began "flipping" some water from a glass, in sheer wantonness, and contrived to throw some of it in the young officer's face. The officer was equal to the occasion, and without a moment's hesitation said, smilingly, "That's a droll trick, but we do it better in England," and with a loud laugh he threw a glass of water into the princely countenance. The royal boor was, of course, very angry, but what could he do?

Wallace's Monthly Illustrated Magazine, devoted to domesticated animal nature, published by Benjamin Singler, 170 Fulton street, New York, has been received—a very interesting publication.

PERSONAL RENCONTRE.

AN AFFRAY IN RICHMOND.

General Imboden Attacked by Gen. Johnston.

COWHIDES, PISTOLS, ETC., ETC.

RICHMOND, Nov. 21.—About nine o'clock last night a difficulty, growing out of the Senatorial contested-election case, occurred at the Byrd-street depot between Gens. Bradley T. Johnson and J. D. Imboden. Gen. Imboden was seated on a baggage truck on the platform, waiting for the arrival of the train, when Gen. Johnson came up, and, after addressing some words to him, struck him with a cowhide, which, up to that moment he had had concealed in his sleeve. Gen. Imboden seized General Johnson, and was defending himself, when a policeman stepped in and separated them.

Both gentlemen were put under arrest, and were bailed, and Gen. Imboden went on his journey to St. Louis, where he will act as one of the delegates from Virginia in the Pacific Railroad Convention.

The immediate cause of the assault is attributed to evidence given by Gen. Imboden in the contested election case between Johnson and Knight for seats in the State Senate.

Mr. W. L. Royall, who accompanied his partner (Gen. Johnson) to the depot, makes the following statement: "Last (Friday) night at 12 o'clock, at the close of Gen. Imboden's deposition, he having sworn that he wrote the first letter signed 'Old-Fashioned Man,' I asked him this question: 'Gen. Imboden, you have spoken of an article published in the Richmond Whig over the signature 'An Old-Fashioned Man,' which you say was written by yourself. Did that not appear in all the morning papers of the city in a very few days thereafter a communication, signed 'Bradley T. Johnson,' beginning thus: 'The scurrilous, false, and defamatory card published in yesterday's Whig, over the signature 'An Old-Fashioned Man,' requires notice at my hands, because I am the nominee of the Conservative party, and because it is my duty to see that my friends are justified in the support they have extended to me,' and after a paragraph, which I will not repeat here, continuing: 'The 'Old-Fashioned Man' is following a very old fashion, which was denounced by the Almighty amid the thunders of Sinai in his command thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor, and for following which Ananias and Sapphira were struck dead at the feet of the apostle. This old fashion is as old as sin, and envy, and malice. All the statements in the paper referred to are false in spirit and essence, and the repetition of them does not remove the responsibility of repeating them.'"

Gen. Imboden responded: "Such an article did appear, as I have stated in my examination in chief, to which I replied in a subsequent No. of the Whig, as I have also stated; and the reply of Mr. Wise under the same signature, furnished full proof of every allegation made against Gen. Johnson in my first letter, except a statement of facts he knew to be true. The exception I refer to was in reference to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal imputation, in regard to which Gen. Johnson said, in substance, that the subject had been investigated by a committee of the Legislature, from whose so-called report he made certain extracts, and concluded in these words: 'And this report was adopted by the Legislature,' which statement is not true in fact, as the Journals of both Houses show; and Gen. Johnson, when he affirmed it 'was adopted,' either knew it was not true or endeavored to mislead the public by stating as a fact that which was not a fact, and the truth of which he could have ascertained by reference to the public records in the Capitol. For a true understanding of this matter I now ask to file copies of my letters published under the signature of 'An Old-Fashioned Man,' and two of Gen. Johnson's cards called forth by those letters."

General Imboden at the time said he was going to leave that night for St. Louis to attend the Pacific Railroad Convention. I supposed Saturday morning that he had gone, and so told General Johnson. About 2 o'clock General Imboden came into Mr. Nesoon's office. I immediately found General Johnson, and told him that General Imboden had not left the city.

About 3 o'clock I found General Johnson walking up and down Main street in front of his office. I asked him what he was doing there. He said he was waiting and looking for Imboden. All the evening we sought Imboden, but in vain.

General Johnson agreed that I should get him a cowhide, which I did, and it was resolved that he should walk up to Imboden and strike him with it. I inquired around everywhere for Imboden, and learned that he was going to leave the city by the 9:20 Fredericksburg train. About 9 o'clock we went down to the train, and as we walked down the platform we passed Imboden sitting off to one side on a baggage-truck. I think Mr. Franklin Stearns was sitting by him.

John I. Underdunk General Johnson and pointed Imboden out. Johnson immediately turned, walked up to him, and said:

General Imboden, I've been looking for you all day, at the same time drawing the cowhide from his coat sleeve, striking him five or six blows with it in rapid succession across the face and head.

Imboden sprang up and seized Johnson by the ear about the neck and commenced pressing him back towards the cars, Johnson appearing to make no particular resistance to that effort of Imboden, but seeming to devote his whole attention to getting his pistol from his pocket. In an inconspicuous short time he had it out and at Imboden's stomach. I thought Imboden a dead man.

In the very nick of time policeman Rowe pushed his body in between the two and pressed Imboden away.

Johnson stood with his pistol in his hand and said, "General Imboden, I'll not kill you while in the hands of the policeman."

Imboden called out, "He is armed; take his pistol away from him."

General Johnson said, "General Imboden, I would have cowhided you this morning, but I thought you had left town."

There was then a hunt for the cowhide, and it fell into my possession.

General Johnson gives the following account of the occurrence: "Having seen in one of the morning papers a report of General Imboden's testimony in relation to the letters of the 'Old-Fashioned Man,' I went down the street and inquired for him, and was informed by Major Stiles that Imboden started Friday night that he was going off to St. Louis that night, and therefore I supposed he had left town. Between 2:30 and 3:30 o'clock I was informed by Mr. Royall that Imboden had not left town, but had been during the day to the office, where they were taking depositions."

I immediately went in search of him on the street, at the office where they were taking depositions, and at his own office. He could not be found. I ascertained, upon inquiry, that he was going to leave town to-night (Saturday) on the northward bound train. I proceeded to the depot in company with Mr. Royall, and looked for him. I did not see him at first.

He was sitting on a baggage truck by the side of the baggage room, and I passed him with out recognizing him in the dim light. As soon as I recognized him I walked up to him and said, "General Imboden, I have been looking for you," and then struck him across the face as rapidly as possible with a cowhide. He rushed at me, and made some attempt to strike me on the left side of my head, which were not very effectual, and did not amount to much.

Policeman Wallace Rowe rushed in while I was attempting to draw a small pistol, and seized me with one arm and Imboden with the other just as I got the pistol out, and pushed us apart, exclaiming, "Gentlemen, you must stop this; I arrest you both; or something like that."

Imboden said: "He's armed; take him away," and Rowe insisted that I should put my pistol up. I shook my finger at Imboden and said, "I would have cowhided you this morning, but I thought you had left town; but I have cowhided you well now."

Rowe insisted that I should go to the Second police station, and Imboden insisted that Rowe should release him in order that he might go on the train to some railroad convention, to which he was a delegate.

I gathered up my cowhide and retired in good order; went up to the police station, as directed; captured John J. Crutchfield, the justice who officiates at those headquarters, and was treated with that urbanity, promptness, and fairness which distinguishes the judicial career of that magistrate."

During the pendency of the late election in Richmond a series of very striking letters, with documentary evidence, appeared in the Richmond Whig against Gen. Johnson, signed "Old-Fashioned Man." In these Gen. Johnson's career in Virginia since the war, as an attorney-at-law, was fully gone into, charging that he had committed great wrongs upon the creditors of certain banks, in winding them up, by getting orders through the United States Court (the late Judge Underwood) in the interest of some half dozen of the creditors, by which they got their claims paid, and the mass of creditors got nothing, and Gen. Johnson got very large and unjust fees and charges, using the military of the United States to have his orders executed, &c., especially in the case of a bank at Winchester, also charging that Gen. Johnson had "put up the job" and got a very large percentage out of the State of Virginia on the claim of the State against the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, which could have been settled without any such arrangement, and through all of which General Johnson had become enriched unduly. &c.

The Senatorial election resulted in Mr. Johnson's success, but the friends of his opponent, Mr. Knight, the independent candidate, declared that the election was fraudulent, and the taking of depositions in the case has been proceeding for several days.

In its account of the affair the Whig says: "General Johnson having sought out General Imboden, and finding him at the depot, drew a cowhide, which he had concealed about his person, and attempted to use it. He succeeded in striking General Imboden once, when the latter grappled him. Gen. Johnson then threw down the cowhide, and succeeded in drawing a revolver upon his adversary, who was himself unarmed. Gen. Imboden, it appears, prevented him from using the pistol by seizing him by his two arms and holding him until Policeman Rowe, who was near at hand, came up and arrested both parties. The policeman, at General Imboden's request, secured Gen. Johnson's light artillery."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times."

Francis V. Duke of Modena, is dead.

Don Carlos is reported to be lying ill at Durango.

The great four mile heat race at San Francisco is postponed until the 25th.

There have been valuable discoveries of gold in the northeastern part of South Australia.

The inhabitants of Shanghai have contributed over \$5,000 for the sufferers by the floods in France.

Sloan Richards, metal broker, at Birmingham, England, has failed. His liabilities are estimated at about half a million dollars.

Wm. H. Merriam, a well known correspondent of the New York Herald during the war, died in Troy, N. Y., Friday, of consumption.

The fast mail between Philadelphia and Washington, goes into operation to-day over the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad.

The British brig Mystic Tie, from Cienfuegos, Nov. 10, arrived Friday in ballast off Galveston, Texas, the captain and crew, nine in all, having been down with yellow fever.

In the Brooklyn Court of Sessions, Saturday, Justice Wm. B. Howard, of East New York, convicted two weeks ago of malfeasance, was sentenced to pay \$50 or to be confined in the county jail for twenty-nine days.

The recent rains caused the breaking of two reservoirs near Sonora, Toulumne county, Cal., carrying away a number of bridges and houses, drowning several children and stopping traffic.

The bridge over the Schuylkill river at Market street, connecting Philadelphia and West Philadelphia, and used by the Pennsylvania Railway Company, was destroyed by fire Saturday evening.

Dr. Wm. H. Hare, missionary bishop, while preaching the annual sermon at the Church of the Transfiguration, New York, last evening, was taken seriously ill and was unable to proceed with his discourse.

Reports from the line of the Union Pacific Railroad show a heavy fall of snow and a severe storm extending from Laramie City on the east, and beyond Corinne and Elko on the west, during the past week.

The board of naval officers appointed to inquire into the advisability of disposing of a portion of the site occupied by the Brooklyn navy yard to the city of Brooklyn for market purposes have reported against such action.

Some of the banks of New York city, Philadelphia and Wilmington have issued a circular requesting signatures to a petition, which is to be presented to Congress, asking the repeal of the law requiring the affixing of two cent revenue stamps on checks.

At Locustdale, Pa., Friday night while several miners were sitting on a box containing powder increased in a small keg, a spark accidentally dropped in the box igniting the powder, which exploded instantly and terribly wounded the men.

The failure of Wallace & Co., wholesale dry goods dealers, New Orleans, is reported; liabilities \$750,000, assets \$500,000. At New York, Saturday, the assignment of Claudius B. Conant was filed; liabilities \$10,000, net asset \$79,000. The liabilities of Seawell & Brothers, of St. Johns, N. B., are estimated at \$550,000.

The Philadelphia revival was opened yesterday by Moody and Sankey in the former freight depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which has been fitted up for the purpose. There were between ten and eleven thousand persons present at the morning service, which consisted of singing, prayers, and an address by Mr. Moody. In the afternoon, the building was again packed, while fully ten thousand people could not gain admittance.

VIRGINIA.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

THE EASTERN LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Institution for the Deaf Dumb and Blind.

The Military Institute, and the University of Virginia.

MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION.

RICHMOND, Nov. 22.—The following is a synopsis of the various annual reports ready for presentation at the meeting of the General Assembly on the 1st of December:

EASTERN LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The report of the Board of Directors of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, at Williamsburg, shows the number of patients present at the beginning of the fiscal year to have been 294—131 males and 163 females; the number admitted during the year 72—39 males and 33 females; the total number under treatment during the year was 366—170 males and 196 females; of these were discharged as recovered 33—11 males and 22 females; as improved, 1, 4 males and 4 females; as stationary, 1 female; and 19 died—14 males and 5 females. There are remaining under treatment 395—141 males and 164 females. The average number present was 302. Of the inmates of the asylum 13 only paid in full or in part for their support.

The receipts for the fiscal year were \$65,962.95, and the expenditures, \$65,094.28. The Superintendent recommends, and the Board of Visitors approve the recommendation, as the most expeditious and economic method of providing for the insane of the State now awaiting asylum treatment, the enlargement of the existing asylums, believing that the addition of 100 patients each to the Western and Eastern Asylums will relieve present necessities. The appropriation of \$67,000 will so far enlarge this Asylum as to enable it to accommodate 100 additional patients without in any way interfering with the efficiency of its management.

The number of patients in the institution from Alexandria city and county are 14—12 males and 2 females; Culpeper, 2; Fredericksburg, 2; Fauquier, 3; Fairfax, 2; Loudoun, 3; Loudoun, 3; Orange, 2; Prince William, 4; Rappahannock, 3; Rockingham, 3; Stafford, 1; Spotsylvania, 3; Warren, 3; Westmoreland, 2.

DEAF DUMB AND BLIND.

The report of the Board of Visitors of the Asylum for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, at Staunton, gives a comprehensive view of the progress and present condition of the institution, with minute details of the schools, work shops, and the whole internal economy of the establishment. The number of pupils at date of last report was 121—87 males and 34 blind; number admitted during the year 18—13 males and 5 blind; discharged during the year 14—9 males and 5 blind; died, 1 male. There were in the institution 5 pupils from Alexandria city, viz: Ferdinand Patterson, mute, and Nathaniel Boush, Frank Goodrich, Lewis B. Mackin, and Margaret Taylor, blind; one from Culpeper county, one from Culpeper, two from Fauquier, two from Fairfax, three from Fredericksburg, three from Loudoun, one from Loudoun, one from Orange, one from Rockingham, four from Shenandoah, two from Spotsylvania, two from Warren, and one from Westmoreland.

The finances are in a healthy condition. All obligations have been promptly met, and there is a balance on hand of \$2,161.55. The total receipts for the year were \$49,949.14, and the disbursements \$47,787.59.

MILITARY INSTITUTE.

The Board of Visitors of this institution, at Lexington, report that all the buildings erected by the State at a cost of \$166,250, and which, with the exception of the superintendent's quarters, were all destroyed, have been restored; the landed estate has been increased fourfold, and greatly improved; a commodious hospital building has been purchased; the barracks have been supplied with gas and steam heating fixtures; a chemical laboratory has been built and fully equipped; a philosophical apparatus and engineering instruments and models have been provided; a mineralogical laboratory and cabinet have been established; the library has been built up, and now numbers as many volumes as were destroyed by General Hunter; the mess hall, with all the necessary appointments and appliances, is more complete than before the war; and a gallery of valuable paintings have been collected, all contributing to illustrate the character and to perpetuate the virtues so dear to every Virginian.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

The report of the rector shows that there were 373 students in attendance on the session of 1874-5, against 353 on that of 1873-4, with a still brighter prospect in the future.

The revenue for 1874-5 was \$32,147.77, exclusive of \$4,631.50 from the Miller fund, and the disbursements \$33,197.91. Measures have been taken to consolidate the debt of the University. The sum of \$25,000 is necessary for repairs, and an appropriation is asked of \$5,000 a year for the library.

During the last winter and spring quite a number of cases of fever were developed in certain localities at the University. The earnest attention of the faculty and the executive committee was directed to this subject, and energetic measures taken, with marked success, to remove the cause, which appeared to be defective sewerage. The prompt arrest of the disease indicated that the causes had been rightly devined, and that the remedies applied will be permanently effective.

MOUNT VERNON.

Judge H. W. Thomas, president of the Board of Visitors to Mount Vernon, reports to the Governor that the laws of the State, under the administration of the ladies of the Association, have been scrupulously observed, and that through the energy, zeal, and patriotism of the Association the home and grave of Washington will be preserved for all future time. The house, the buildings, the tomb, and the grounds adjacent have been restored, as near as circumstances will admit, to the state they were in when last occupied by Washington, and the residue of the land has been highly improved and adorned. The enterprise, in the opinion of the Board, challenges the admiration and approval of the whole country, and should receive the cordial approbation and support of Virginia.

In conclusion the Board submit the following order of the council, which meets their approval, and they recommend such legislation as is necessary to effect the object contemplated:

"Voted that Judge Thomas, chairman of the Board of Visitors, be requested to make an effort in behalf of council to obtain the guardian of the ship of General Washington's will, if it is to be removed from its present custody."

PUBLIC PRINTING.

The report of R. F. Walker, the very efficient Superintendent of Public Printing, shows that for the past fiscal year the expenses of public printing, binding, stationery, &c., &c.,

were only \$23,425.08—less than ever before in the history of the State. The General Assembly appropriated \$30,000 to defray the expenses of this department, of which sum \$6,574.92 remains in the State treasury unexpended. The superintendent says that the expenses of this department (population being considered) are smaller than in any State in the Union.

United States Senator.

A communication in the Gazette of the 11th inst., signed "M.," in presenting the Hon. John Goode, Jr., for the position of U. S. Senator, to succeed the Hon. John W. Johnston, states that "Col. Withers, the Senator elect, is from Southwestern Virginia, as is Mr. Johnston." This is a mistake. Senator Withers was a citizen of Richmond when elected to the Senate, and is now a registered voter of that city, and consequently a citizen of it. When Col. Withers was before the Legislature for the position, the question was asked in the caucus, by a Senator from the Southwest (Friedman, from Lee county), if he, Colonel Withers, was to be put upon the Southwest, and the answer was he was not; he was a citizen of Richmond. And as such, the Southwest voted for him, and he was elected.

Senator Withers told the writer last winter, that he expected to move to Alexandria, and if he does "our old town" will be so "much improved as a part of Virginia."

Judge Johnston, the U. S. Senator whose term expires March 4th, 1877, and who is again a candidate before the Legislature for re-election, the second week in December, has certainly given great satisfaction to all sections of Virginia. Although in the minority in the Senate, he has stood true at all times to the interest of his State, and has battled manfully for the rights of his people. As was truly said by the Petersburg News (Nov. 16th): "Virginia has never had a more honorable and faithful representative in that body (U. S. Senate) than Senator Johnston, and she must select from her best and most trustworthy statesmen to have his superior."

P. S.—By-the-way, in speaking of sections, don't both the Senators from the great State of New York, Cook and Kernan, from the same town, Utica? The Oregon Senators, Kelly and Mitchell, both from Portland? And were not the Missouri Senators, Schurz and Boggs, in the last Congress, from St. Louis? By a look at the Congressional Directory it will be found other States do not consider sections in the selection of their representatives, but qualifications, sometimes choosing them from the same town, sometimes from places not far remote.

THE W. & O. R. R.—One of the gentlemen

who visited Philadelphia in the interest of the Washington and Ohio railroad writes to the Baltimore Sun as follows:

"In your paper of the 18th inst. is a letter over the signature of 'J. G. M.,' dated 'Morefield, Hardy county, West Virginia, November 18, 1875,' in reference to the 'prospects of the Washington and Ohio railroad,' &c., which is inaccurate in some material particulars."

Mr. Thomas A. Scott, president of the Pennsylvania railroad, did not issue a call and invite a conference with the gentlemen named or others, in reference to the Washington and Ohio railroad, or to furnishing railroad facilities to that region of the country, as is stated in said communication.

"The facts of the case are simply these: Col. John